

## CONNECTICUT'S BABY QUAKE.

TO BE FRISKY.

Early Young and Harry Woodruff were  
Trouble Like That at New Francisco  
—The Hooded Galses Spoiled by Last  
Week's Shake at New Hampton

swallowed early on a Friday morning by the heavy earthquake, which on this place thought of the Mount Tom at the same time, starting on another campaign, and that this region was to suffer the fate of San Francisco, or that so gently the oil mountains, which for the last two hundred years or more had done nothing more serious than scare the residents hereabouts with an occasional bit of grumbling, was going to settle down to business and belch forth lava.

Nothing of the kind happened and nobody fled the town from fear; but there was a great revival of stories of the various earthquakes which for the past two hundred years have visited this locality. The oilmen and inhabitants shook their heads and recalled the stories told them in their youth of the prophesy of the Englishman Smith, the prophet of the earthquake, who, declaring that for years this region would be visited by strange noises and earthquakes.

The tale as told hereabouts a hundred years ago, and handed down from generation to generation, is that the Moqui Indians, one of the accompaniments of the earthquakes here, were first noticed when Steele came to East Hadram and his residence was so shaken that many citizens fled to the mountains. Questions were told of the Moqui made late at night by the

to Mount Tom, and finally Steele continued to his host that he had discovered a wonderful fossil in the mountain that he called a caruncule. The stone, he said, was a small, irregular, rounded, and somewhat resembling a urinary stone in the light, but of great brilliancy at night.

One evening he brought the stone home and secreted it in the basement of the house. When darkness came on it began to shine with great brightness, and despite the fact that there were no windows or doors in the cellar the whole house was illuminated by its radiance, and neighbors came from far and near thinking the house was afire.

The following morning Steele and his wonderful gem were gone. Nothing was heard of them from him afterward, and the story soon spread about that he was murdered on shipboard while on his way home to England.

Just before he left East Haddam he is reported to have told some of the villagers that the noises that had been heard in the neighborhood were caused by this stone, and prophesied that for ten or fifteen years there would be no recurrence of the noises or the earthquake shocks, but after that time they would begin to be heard again because he was unable to get all the stone out of the mountain, and the portions left there would grow large enough in that time to cause more trouble for the inhabitants.

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So about fifteen years after he left the town the story goes, residents began to notice again the recurrence of the earthquakes, shocks and rumblings from the mountains that had so long interested scientists.

There are those who take little credit in the gem story and place confidence in the old Indian theory of the trouble. East Haddam, according to those who are up in Indian lore, was named Morehmodus by the Indians, who before the coming of the white man used this as the favorite spot in Connecticut for their powwows.

Interpreted into English "Morehmodus" meant "Place of Many Voices." When the white men came to drive the Indians out of this valley the latter ascribed the mutterings of the old mountain to the wrath of the Indian God at having to make way for the God of the white man.

In the early part of 1800 Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale became interested in the Moodus noises and sought the aid of the Rev. Henry Chapman of East Haddam, a foremost clergyman of this region, in getting accurate reports of the "talking" of the mountain. Believing that the minister's version would be more accurate than that of the ordinary resident.

According to Mr. Chapman's report, the first severe shock of which the Rev. Mr. Hoadley and I were witnesses, occurred on the morning of August 16, 1791, and was felt as far away as New York and Boston. This quake was so severe, according to Mr. Chapman, that Captain Benedict at Killingworth, twenty miles away, while pacing the deck of his schooner, which lay at anchor, saw the fish leap out of the water as if by magic, and 1,300,000 dead fish were counted that night.

In writing under date of August 13, 1792, the Rev. Mr. Hosmer of Haddam gave an account of the occurrence in which he attributed the noises to the work of the reprobates and their devilish influence. His letter, addressed to Mr. Hoadley, was published in the *Register*, and it prevailed on that night, and subsequent nights when other shocks were felt here, closed as follows:

"I have been informed that this was the place where the Indians drove a prodigious number of people to worshipping the devil. Now, if

These things I know not; but this I know that God Almighty is to be seen and trembled at in what has been often heard among us."

"That nobody here need be awake tonight for fear that Mount Tom will kick up any more running water," is the opinion of Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University, who made a study of the Moodoo noises and the earthquakes hereabouts. Only young giddy mountains make trouble like that at Saratoga Springs, according to him, and the old Connecticut hills are too staid to be put in this class.

"For years," said Prof. Rice, "there have been light earthquakes in these regions and the so-called Moodoo noises are lighter than earthquakes shocks. Wherever there is

"Where the mountains are old in geological times, as the hills in this region, for example, the readjustment is almost completed and the shifting will be slight and the

On the Pacific Coast, where the mountains are younger geologically, much more severe shocks may be expected as the rocks readjust themselves and become settled."

By the reckoning of Prof. Rice, Mount Tom has been doing duty in the Connecticut Valley since the paleozoic geological age and is therefore two or three million years

"High mountains are generally classed by geologists as young mountains, for as soon as a high mountain is formed the winds, rains and streams begin to wear it

# CONNECTICUT'S BABY QUAKE.

**BOUNT TOM AT MOORE'S TOO OLD  
TO BE FURRY.**

Only Young and Giddy Mountaineers  
Trouble Like That at San Francisco  
—The Warming Natures Recalled by San  
Webb's Shake at Elst Hampton

East Hampton, Conn., May 15.—Some  
of the residents of this town who were  
awakened early on Tuesday morning by  
the baby earthquake that shook up this  
place thought that old Mount Tom at  
Moore's was starting on another campaign  
and that this region was to suffer the fate  
of San Francisco, or that it might be the  
mountain, which for the last two hundred  
years or more has done nothing more arduous  
than cause the occasional tremors with its  
occasional bit of grumbling, was going to  
settle down in business and letch for

the Veauvrais.

Nothing of the kind happened and nobody was lost there from fear, for there was a great revival of the stories of the various earthquakes which for the past two hundred years have visited this locality. The older inhabitants about their heads and recalled the stories told them in their youth of the prophecy of the Englishman Steele, who away from London in 1750, fled to England, declaring that for years this region would be visited by such a calamity.

The tale as told hereabouts a hundred years ago, and handed down from generation to generation, is that the Modocan noises, one of the accompaniments of the earthquakes here, were first noticed when Steele came to East Haddam and took up his residence with a priest, who was a native of the country. Quake stories were told of the visits made late at night by Steele to Mount Tom, and finally Steele confided to his host that he had discovered a wonder-

the Veinovia.

Nothing of the kind happened and nobody fled the town from fear; but there was a great revival of stories of the various earthquakes which had visited this locality. The old inhabitants shook their heads and recalled the stories told them in their youth of the prophesy of the Englishman Steele, who away back in 1756, fled to England, declaring that for years this region would be visited by strange noises and earthquakes.

The tale as told hereabouts is a hurried fragment, and needed some further generalization to make it a tradition is that the Modocus natives, one of the accompaniments of the earthquakes here, were first noticed when Steele came to East Haddam and took up his residence with a prominent citizen named Knowlton. Queer stories were told of the visits made late at night by Steele to Mount Tom, and finally Steele confessed to his host that he had discovered a wonderful fact in the mountain that he called a carbuncle. The stone, he said, was a large, white, round substance, resembling an opatry stone in the light, but of great brilliancy at night.

One evening he brought the stone home and secreted it in the basement of the house. When darkness came on it began to shine with great brightness, and deeper and deeper the light grew, until the door in the ceiling of the whole house was illuminated by its radance, and neighbors came from far and near thinking the house was afire.

The following morning Steele and his wonderful gem disappeared. Nothing was ever heard from him afterward, and the story soon spread about that he was murdered on shipboard while on his way home to England.

Just before he left East Haddam he is reported to have told some of the villagers that the noises that had been heard in the neighborhood were caused by this stone, and prophesied that for ten or fifteen years there would be no recurrence of the noises or the earthquake shocks, but after that time they would begin to be heard again, and he would go up to get all the stones out of the mountain, and the portions left there would grow large enough in that time to cause more trouble for the inhabitants.

About fifteen years after he left the town, so the story goes, residents began to notice again the recurrence of the earthquake shocks and rumblings of the mountains.

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There are those who take little credit in the gem story and place confidence in the old Indian theory of the trouble. East of Haddam, according to those who are up in Indian lore, was named Morehemodus by the Indians, who before the coming of the white<sup>1</sup> man used this as the favorite spot in Connecticut for their powwows.

meant "Place of Many Noises." When the white men began to drive the Indians out of this valley the latter ascribed the mutterings of the old moccasins to the wrath of the Great Spirit having to make way for the God of the white man.

In the early part of 1800 Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale became interested in the Moccus noises and sought the aid of the Rev. Henry Chapman of East Haddam, a foremost clergyman of this region, in getting accurate information concerning the phenomenon, believing that the minister's version would be more accurate than that of the Indians.

According to Mr. Chapman's report, the first severe shock of which the town of East Haddam had a record came on May 18, 1791, and was felt as far away as New York and Boston. This quake was so severe according to Mr. Chapman, that Capt. Benedict at Killingworth, twenty miles away, while pacing the deck of a schooner which lay at anchor, saw the fish leap out of the water every direction. One hundred shocks were counted that night.

In writing under date of August 13, 1792

The Rev. Mr. Hosmer of Haddam gave an account of the occurrence in which he attributed the noises to the work of the demons and their devilling influence. His letter, addressed to Mr. Pierce of Boston, after describing the terror that prevailed on that night, and subsequent nights when other shocks were felt here, closed as follows:

"I have been informed that this was a place where the Indians drove a prodigious trade at worshipping the devil. Now

these things I know not; but this I know that God Almighty is to be seen and trembled at in what has been often heard among us."

That nobody here need lie awake nights for fear that Mount Tom will kick up any rumpus is the opinion of Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University, who made a study of the Moodus noises and the earthquakes hereabouts. Only young giddy mountains make trouble like that at Sand

"For years," said Prof. Rice, "there have been slight earthquakes in these regions and the so-called Moodus noises are light earthquake shocks. Wherever there is

much folding and overlapping of the crust of the earth there is apt to be an occasional shifting which will cause a shock to be felt on the surface.

"Where the mountains are old in geo-

logical times, as the hills in this region, for example, the readjustment is almost completed and the shifting will be slight and an earthquake resultant only a light one. On the Pacific Coast, where the mountains are younger geologically, much more severe shocks may be expected as the rocks readjust themselves and become settled."

By the reckoning of Prof. Rice, Mount Tom has been doing duty in the Connecticut

Valley since the paleozoic geological age and is therefore two or three million years old, more or less. Consequently he has become pretty well settled and will not cut up the capers that his younger relatives on the Pacific Coast may be expected to do. When asked how he told the age of moun-

ACCOMMODATIONS

## DECORATION DAY

Tickets on sale May 20th. Valid to return from Niagara Falls on or before May 28th.

In addition to other trains, these tickets will be good on the "Second Empire," leaving Grand Central Station 1:05 P. M., arrive Niagara Falls 11:15 P. M.

A daylight ride up the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley.

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NEW YORK  
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NEW YORK  
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LINES

**VAUDEVILLE BILLS.**

Ray Opera on a race day, will be at the Grand Opera House.

The West End Theatre will have a vaudeville bill this week headed by Houdini, the hardwired king. There will also appear the Kito-Banzai Imperial Japanese Circus, featuring the Kito-Banzai Circus, the Roy and Woodford, Viola and Engel, on Beyer, Anna Chandler and Marshall King.

ward Ward, the singing comedienne, leads the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's, and with her appear Max Witt's Six Sophomores and a Freshman, Brown, Harris and Brown in "The Arrival of General Hardcastle," Americus Four, Wentworth and Co., Joe Flynn, the Misses Delmore, and the Wandgode Four.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will have moving pictures of the San Francisco disaster. There will be daily matinees.

At the Colonial this week Eddie Foy, star of "The Earl and the Girl," tops the list. *Blanche Ring* is another feature. Wilfred Clarke and company will be seen in "What Will Happen Next." Others to appear are *John Harrington* and *Johnnie Keady*. Students, Eddie Clarke and his Winning Wonders, the eight Allison, Selma Bratz, the woman juggler: the Village Choir, late of the "Down East" company, and Curtis and Buge.

In the nature of things the female was desirous of hatching out a brood of her own kind, and she was given an even dozen of nice eggs with which to begin business. The duck sat industriously on these eggs for five days, when she was accidentally killed.

"Saxrud was at his wife's end, as to what to do with that setting of duck's eggs. He had an old Brahmin hen that had been persistent in setting on door knobs and any other old thing that was lying around loose, and he put her to work on the duck."

Commencing to-morrow a series of moving pictures illustrating the San Francisco disaster will be presented at Daly's Theatre, featuring two exhibitions daily.

Hammerstein's bill is headed by Charles Hammerstein and Anna Chance, in their one act sketch "M. Pappas' Mother's Day." The next offering will be seen again. The bill also includes the Four Fords, Delight Barsch and the Ten Broosmick Witches, Campbell and the Four Little Girls, the Four Little Girls, Moore, the Elkman and M. Arneson.

Small hairy fellows that caused great consternation to the old hen, but she adopted the whole bunch and took good care of them until they happened to get down to the lake one summer morning. When they came to the water, and the hen raised great commotion as her adopted youngsters swam about.

This was repeated for several days, until Mr. Saxrud, in desperation to have the lake cleaned up, decided to have a large quantity of rubber to be thrown in the lake.

The Alhambra will have Billy B. Van and Rose Beaumont in a singing and dancing act, Frank D. Bryan and his peace company of American girls, Frank Gilfoyle, the Six Provencians, European bicyclists; the Russell brothers and Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Brown and Navarro and Billie brothers.

Melville Ellis will head the bill at Keith's, and the Nichols sisters will give a *Topsy* sketch. The Wilton brothers, gymnasts, will also appear, and the famous little duckie Burke will present a new burlesque.

At Tony Pastor's will be Genaro and Bailey, Blake and McDonough in "Rocky's Temptation," Smith and Baker, DeKizer brothers, Frank Whitman, Mitchell and Marron, John L. and Lillian, and the famous little duckie Emmett and McNeill, and Will H. Fields.

The Gotham will have Fred Irvin's fish show.

The cinematograph views of the San Francisco disaster continue to be the attraction at the Eden Musée.

**Sunday Amusements.**  
The usual Sunday concerts will be given at Hammerstein's Victoria, the Proctor houses, the West End, the New York, the Colonial, the Alhambra, the Grand Opera house, the Yorkville, the Metropolitan and the Gotham. At the American moving pictures

To-night's concert at the Dewey will be under the auspices of the Italian-American Democratic Society for the benefit of the seismus sufferers.

**THE BROOKLYN THEATRES.**

The attraction at the New Montauk this week will be Charles Richman in "Gallops." The play is founded upon the book of hunting stories of the smart set by David Gray. Mr. Richman is supported by

"His Honor the Mayor," a musical extravaganza new to this city, will be at the Broadway this week. A special feature of the production is the "pony ballet."

Mildred Holland comes to the Majestic for the week, appearing in "The Triumph

"Fighting Fate," a lively melodrama, the scene of which is laid at the Sheegah and

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